

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1890.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
HENRY M. SHAW, of Kentucky,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of California.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
3d " " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
4th " " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
5th " " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
6th " " R. P. WARREN, of Mecklenburg,
7th " " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MYERS, Esq., " American " Elector, for this District, (3d.) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 9, Court week.
Rockingham, N. C., Monday, Sept. 15th, 10 o'clock.
Laurel Hill, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 19th, 8 o'clock.
Lumberton, N. C., Monday, Sept. 23rd, 8 o'clock.
Alfordville, N. C., Friday, Sept. 26th, 8 o'clock.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Monday, Sept. 29th, 8 o'clock.

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

In entering, as we do this week, upon the thirteenth volume of the *Wilmington Journal*, perhaps some remarks may be expected from us—yet we have little to offer beyond our sincere acknowledgments for the liberal and constant support the *Journal* has received from its first establishment here in 1844, up to the present time. Its course from the first has been steadily forward, and the close of each succeeding volume has found its list of subscribers larger than at its commencement. Such has been the case with the volume just closed, and we enter upon the thirteenth with a more extensive circulation than we have ever before enjoyed, and we trust, with as firm a hold upon the confidence of the public.

It is not necessary for us now, we believe, to issue a programme or make any promises for the future. With the growth of its circulation the paper has grown in size, in amount of reading matter, and in the facilities for obtaining and disseminating early and authentic intelligence. It has been our aim and object to render it inferior to no paper in the Southern States, as a vehicle of news, politics and commercial information; and we really think that we do not claim too much for it when we say that to the citizen of the State wanting a news and business paper, it is fully worth all the price that is asked for it, far more so than any of the cheap catch-pennies of the North, full of trash, local police reports and abolitionism. In its columns can be found nothing, not even as an advertisement, unfitted for the home circle or the eye of the most delicate lady; while at the same time it endeavors to keep pace with the progress of the times, and thus place before its readers everything of real value or interest passing in the great world—more especially such things as may have any bearing on the interests of the South, and that particular portion of the South in which our lot and that of our subscribers is cast.

We have entered upon a most momentous political contest, upon the results of which of the future prosperity of the Union may depend—nay, a contest which may test the very existence of that Union. Our position in this contest needs no pondering to decide. We are Southern Democrats—we publish a Southern Democratic paper—and go for the full equality of the South—in the Union if possible; but, in or out of the Union, the full equality of the South.

But we are not insensible to the dangers, the sufferings, the evils generally attendant upon civil war, and civil war must, we fear, arise from any disruption of the bonds which have united and still unite the members of this confederacy of States. It is no trifling matter, but a thing terrible and to be avoided if possible. We would therefore labor for the Union of the South, as essential to the triumph of national, conservative, and Constitutional ideas and principles, and the elevation of the representatives of such ideas and principles to the direction of public affairs. Never, in the history of the country, have all its parts been so fully represented as in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in June last—never were national ideas more unanimously promulgated—never were more national men put forward as the representatives of such ideas, nor men more fully to be relied on to carry such ideas into practical operation. In the elevation of Buchanan and Breckinridge to the Presidency, we see much of hope for the country. We will not say the only hope, but certainly to all human discernment the only available and reliable means for stemming the current which has been fast tending to sweep away the Constitution, and with it the Union. The Democratic ticket is the representation of equality to all sections and all citizens, as opposed to the partialism which proscribes a section for its institutions or citizens for their religion or birthplace. As men ardently desiring the maintenance of the Union with the Constitution, we shall give our best efforts for the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Well, now, the election is coming on and stirring times are approaching, and people ought to take pains, and the documents ought to be circulated. It is asking too much for us to request our friends to make some exertion to extend the circulation of the *Journal*. We know that the *Journal* has friends, for no paper can have a steeper and more unvarying list of subscribers, who stick to it through storm and sunshine—and many of them, very many of them, have been with us from its first number up to the present time.

Let us see. We are not greedy, but we want at least five hundred good subscribers, in addition to those we have, between now and the end of this year of our Lord 1890, and as many more as we can get. Can't they get for us? We send out no drummers, but we leave those who know our paper to recommend it to their friends.

Let us, in conclusion, say another thing. We dislike dunning as well as drumming—but with the winding up of the volume we want money. We really want it—stand in need of it—can't get along without it and ought to have it. We work hard for every farthing of it, and if any one dreams that we do it, he has only to try the day and night, hour and hour, year in and year out, toil and worry of an editor's vocation, and he will find out his mistake. We assure our friends that it takes all our time and energy to earn our living, without the same worry to go over again in getting it, and we feel certain that when our patrons who are in arrears fall really realize this fact, they will each and every one of them promptly forward the small amount of their respective indebtedness, for they are a good, clever set of men as in the world. Let us and those indebted to us square up things at the commencement of the volume, and they will feel well pleased, and so will we. Our books are fully posted and ready for settlement. When they are settled, then we will feel encouraged, and go on our way rejoicing. Call and fix things, or send the money by a registered letter at our risk.

The President of the United States.
On the 5th of next March Franklin Pierce will have ceased to occupy the position, or exercise the powers, or dispense the patronage of the presidential office. None can be accused of interested motives in paying a merited tribute to a public servant so soon to retire from place and power, and none will do so; but the right-minded men of the country, of all parties and sections, will spontaneously offer to him the tribute due to the good and faithful servant who has done well—who, in trying emergencies, has neither faltered nor wavered, and whose firmness and devotion to the honor of the country and the safety of the constitution, have been crowned by triumphant success. Never—not even when carried into the Presidential chair by a larger majority of votes than any man since Washington—did Franklin Pierce stand higher or occupy a more enviable position before the country and the world. Never did the truth and genuineness of his many character show more conspicuous than it does at the present time. In the recent critical position in which fanaticism and treason threatened to place the country, his promptitude and firmness met and repelled the attacks upon the constitution and the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government; and when in future we realize the dangers we have escaped, we will also feel that the escape is due more to Franklin Pierce than to any other man living. It requires emergencies like this to show what men are made of, and none but men in the fullest sense of the term can meet them.

His administration has already vindicated the honor of the Country in its foreign relations, and compelled the once proud "Mistress of the Seas" to lower her tone. It will leave no foolish Clayton Bulwer, Mosquito protectorate, Central American difficulty to keep us in hot water, and it will have it settled as Americans want it settled. And last but not least it will lend all its power to crush the insurrectionary spirit in Kansas, and it will crush it. It will leave faction rebuked at home—the national honor and national interests vindicated abroad. The public treasury overflowing, the efficiency of the navy doubled.

And yet we hear and read of attacks upon the President and his Cabinet as wanting in energy, firmness or ability. The authors of such attacks either do not know or do not believe what they say. In December last he met a factious majority of the House opposed to him, and his message fell like hot shot into their ranks. At the close of the session that same factious majority attempted to alter the government and do away with the constitution, making such, in effect, the condition of granting supplies for the army. He called them back and kept them. In the language of the Richmond Enquirer "the result vindicates his policy and closes the administration of Franklin Pierce with an incomparable brilliant victory over the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Nothing is wanting to the lustre of his reputation. His name is imperishably associated with the history of a grateful country."

We trust that hereafter there will be no paltering with the constitution, no compromises of principle, but that the issue will be met straight out and boldly. It is the only plan. Compromises amount to nothing but loss to the South—they are simply concessions of rights that ought never to have been called in question, and if the administration of Franklin Pierce had been distinguished by nothing else than the sweeping away of all these shams, the benefits to the country from the legislation of the last four years, are beyond calculation. The extra session has shown conclusively what firmness and determination, backed by right, can do.

In this giving honor where honor is due, we must not forget the gallant minority in the House, whom defeat could not dismay, and who returned again and again to the charge until the enemy's column gave way. The Senate once again showed itself the bulwark of the Constitution. It stood firm as a rock. The whole history of the affair shows what the union of the South can effect. It shows that while the South remains true to herself and to the Constitution she will not stand alone, even in the most trying time, but will find sufficient conservative spirit at the North to sustain her and protect the Constitution. She will find it where she always has found it—in the ranks of the Democracy of the North. That Democracy, assisted by all that is truly conservative in that section will rally around James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and bear them triumphantly forward to the positions for which they have been nominated.

HEAVY RAIN AND BLOW.—It rained very heavily here the greater part of Saturday night and Sunday, until considerably after mid-day. Last night and this morning it rained and blew terribly, in fact, a perfect tempest. We hardly recollect to have listened to heavier gusts than those of last night. The amount of rain which has fallen since Saturday evening must be very great, and if anything like the same quantity fell in the interior, we may look for very high freshets. Of the amount of damage to the crops we can form no estimate, but presume that it must be considerable. Certainly rice has suffered, but we trust that the damage may be less than has been anticipated. In the course of last night the wind veered round from north or northeast, to south or southeast, blowing on to the coast, and giving every reason to fear for the safety of shipping. We look for bad news within a few days.

53.—We notice at the Hotels several Southern members of Congress, on their way home. Among others Senator Sebastian of Arkansas, Hon. Howell Cobb and Seward of Georgia, Senator Jones and Hon. Mr. Smith of Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Houston of Ala., Hon. Mr. Bennett, and perhaps others at Holmes'. We presume there are other members at the Carolina. Owing to the terrible storm of last night, the morning train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad did not get in time to connect with the W. & M. & C. train South, hence the detention of these gentlemen here.—*Daily Journal* 1st inst.

54.—We notice that the *Herald* of Tuesday repeats the assertion originally based upon some extract from the Baltimore American, that Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, &c., support Mr. Buchanan. The kind of support they give is to curse and abuse him for everything bad they can think of. These men are more opposed to Mr. Buchanan than even the *Herald* itself. If the *Herald* has the slightest shadow of proof for such assertions as this, we should like to see it. If it has not, it owes to itself to state that it has not.

55.—The Steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on Sunday, from San Juan. She brings passengers and treasure, but no later news from California than that by the Illinois, which is up to the 5th August. The accounts brought by the Purser of the Cahawba put a better face upon Walker's position and prospects. Walker had taken and shot Col. Salazar, one of the opposition candidates voted for President. He had also dismissed and sent off the English consul charged with intermeddling in the affairs of Nicaragua.

Is It So?—The Petersburg Express says there was snow at Goldsboro', N. C., on last Sunday afternoon. We certainly have heard nothing of it, and there must be some mistake.

Destruction of the Lattin Observatory, etc.

On last Saturday morning a fire broke out in a cooper shop in 43d street, New York, which rapidly spread to a lofty structure known as the Lattin Observatory, which soon went, and the fire was three times communicated to the Crystal Palace, but always extinguished with trifling damage. Several other houses of comparatively little value were destroyed. The Observatory was a queer looking wooden affair, nearly three hundred feet in height, and oddly built and cross braced like an open-work iron light-house. It is said to have cost, with its fixtures and apparatus, some \$180,000, the money being expended by a company who thought that the Crystal Palace would draw all the world to see it, and that every visitor to said Palace would certainly mount the Observatory to have a view of the city, and the whole of Manhattan Island, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and Long Island Sound, the bay in front, down to, and beyond Staten Island and the Narrows, the Jersey shore, with Jersey city and Hoboken, and finally, the view up along the North River. But all the world did not visit the Crystal Palace, nor all who visited the Crystal Palace mount the Observatory, and so the company lost money and the affair was sold by the sheriff, and the lot used as a marble yard. It was an ugly thing while living, but it died in glory.

When we saw it, we remarked to a friend who was with us that it would make a glorious fire—and it did. Peace to its ashes. The view from it was very magnificent, however, and the eye swept over the homes of at least a million of people, embracing many rascals and some honest men, but mainly composed of the tolerably honest, who are as good as the law requires, and no better. It is terrible to stand or sit so far up and listen to the ascending roar and rumble of a large city—the half sob borne occasionally by the wind, or wafted off to the distance. It is thus, when brought into such close juxtaposition that we realize how intense is the excitement, how absorbing the struggle for existence. No man dares relax a muscle or unstring a nerve. He must play the laboring oar or go backward. From the Fifth Avenue speculator, whose wife and daughters wear thousand dollar shawls, to the poor seampstress in her little room, all are bent eagerly to the race, or stretched painfully on the rack. Others may take pleasure in crowded cities, we don't.

If all this stuff has anything to do with the defunct observatory, we trust that somebody may find it out for us; we see none, and would turn the whole thing over to the waste-bag, only that the "devil" has marched off with it piecemeal, and there is no recovering anything after it has gone to the "devil."

56.—We have before us a copy of the San Francisco Bulletin of the 3th August, for circulation in Europe and the Atlantic States. It is a sort of resume of the articles appearing in that paper since the sailing of the last steamer. It is edited by Thomas S. King, a brother, we think, of the King known as James King of William. The Bulletin is one of the leading organs of the Vigilance Committee, and is also a strong Fremont paper—a bitter abuser of the South and of slavery—and it plainly identifies its course in one regard with that in the other. It keeps urging upon the committee to banish Judge Terry, and keep him banished. It inveighs against the Democratic party equally for its support of law in Kansas and in California. It occasionally pretends to discard party, but only for the purpose of carrying out its ends more effectually. Its Washington correspondent has more inflammatory Abolition stuff about the assault on Sumner than even the correspondents of the New York Times or Tribune, and we have not the least doubt but the committee would have hanged Brooks, or at the least banished him, Keitt and Edmundson, and in the late emergency have shipped off the President and Cabinet for their devotion to those things so hateful in the eyes of Abolitionist vigilantes—"law and order."

We give one of the communications which we find in its columns, as a specimen brick from the Babel—a specimen of the tone and character of the whole affair, and of the Vigilance Committee movement. It is hardly necessary to say who Howard, Terry and Ashe, are, against whom this secret and cowardly band of leagued assassins plot and inveigh. Judge Terry, General Howard and Dr. Ashe, are high minded and chivalrous Southern gentlemen. Their assailants and traitors are lower than the notorious "Jim Lane" and his Kansas thieves and murderers:—

Judge Terry at Liberty! Well, What Then?
Mr. King—If the Vigilance Committee once set Terry at liberty, and he takes his seat with that corrupt vagabond, Judge Murray, on the Supreme Bench; and if Johnson, the wretched and imbecile Governor, remain in the chair of State, with the blood-thirsty Howard, chief military commander, where will the Committee and all honest and peaceable citizens find themselves within twelve months? Why, bound hand and foot, and crushed to the earth.
It is folly to talk. The Committee have only one of two courses to pursue, viz., either to make Terry resign and leave the State, or to hang him forthwith. The people are not going to be longer ruled by a few Texas desperadoes, such as Howard, Terry and Ashe, and other corrupt and desperate scoundrels.
MANY PEOPLE OF '49.

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have received from the publisher, A. Ranney, 195 Broadway, New York, a broad sheet containing a map of the United States, with the slaveholding States colored yellow, the non-slaveholding blue, and the territories pink, all except Kansas, which is red. There are very good portraits of the candidates of all the different parties for President and Vice President. Mr. Buchanan looks large headed, cool and thoughtful. Mr. Breckinridge animated and determined. Mr. Fillmore physically handsome and placid, with a suspicion of double chin. Mr. Donelson's face is not a good one in any way. Fremont, with his beard, hair parted in front, in the middle of his forehead, and general wiry appearance, looks Frenchy. Dayton has a sour look—a heavy nose over-hanging his upper lip, with an ugly curve. He and Donelson are the least pleasing faces in the crowd. Buchanan born April 23d, 1813; Breckinridge Jan. 21st, 1821; Fillmore Jan. 7th, 1800; Donelson August, 1800; Fremont Jan. 21st, 1813; Dayton Feb. 17th, 1807. They all hail from their native States except Fremont, and although he hails from California he lives in New York, and while he claims to have been born in Savannah, some say that he first saw the light in Canada. The price of the Map is 25 cents.

57.—Jenny Lind for the severaleth has resolved to settle down and sing no more in public unless for exclusively charitable objects. Per contra—another account says that she is going to revisit the United States. We rather think she will sing again. Jenny has been too long the object of applause to do without the incense so grateful to her. She likes the plaudits and little Otto likes the monish, and she's bound to sing.

58.—We learn that the mail train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, due here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran off yesterday forenoon, this side of Lynchburg Depot, S. C., damaging the engine and some of the cars; we have not heard of any person being killed although some were slightly hurt, among others, Mr. Elijah Sherwood of this place who was in charge of the mail.

59.—Our thanks are due to Hon. Warren Winslow for a telegraphic despatch sent by him on Saturday, apprizing us of the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, and the adjournment of Congress.

Hoisted with their own Petard.

On Friday last a large number of the employees at the United States Army at Springfield, Mass., who had been discharged on account of the failure of the appropriation for carrying on work there and elsewhere at the Military Stations or Armories, held a meeting and passed resolutions denouncing the factious course of the Republicans of the House, and especially Mr. Chaffee, their own immediate representative, and laying the blame where it properly belonged. The following are the resolutions passed:

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of the United States Army is due to the action of the so-called republican majority of the House of Representatives of the United States.
2. Resolved, That the action of that majority is unprecedented in the history of this government; that it is revolutionary and anarchical, and calls for the earnest reprobation of every conservative citizen of the country of whatever party.
3. Resolved, That the Senate has again proved itself to be the bulwark of the constitutional rights of the several co-ordinate branches of the government, and vindicated the wisdom of the founders of our Republic.
4. Resolved, That the refusal of the so-called republicans of the House to pass the bill for the abrogation of the unconstitutional laws of the legislature of Kansas, and their determination to stop the wheels of government, in order to force upon the Senate their obnoxious proviso, prove beyond a doubt that there is no sincerity in their professions; that their only object is to compass personal or party ends; and that for these ends they are willing to sacrifice the best interests of their constituents and jeopard the existence of the government itself.
5. Resolved, That, in the sudden loss of the means of supporting ourselves and our families, we recognize the legitimate effect of the passion and recklessness which control the passions of the so-called republicans of the House.
6. Resolved, That Hon. C. C. Chaffee, representative in Congress from this district, has evidently possessed the power, by his vote and his influence, to insure the passage of the bill upon which the army depended for its funds, and that he is, therefore, responsible for its failure, and for the consequent suspension of those operations from which we derive our support; that in sacrificing the interests of so large a portion of the people of the district, he has been guilty of a most reckless and flagrant breach of his trust, and that we desire to express, in the most unqualified manner, our disapproval of his conduct, and that we hold him personally responsible for the loss of our means of support, and the consequent suffering of our families.

7. Resolved, That we are convinced that there is no safety except in a return to the principles and practice of the earlier days of the republic; and that under this conviction we call, earnestly and sincerely, upon all good true, conservative citizens of all parties to unite, and not only banish bigotry and passion from the halls of legislation, but, if possible, wipe out from the records of our country all traces of their infamy.

Such demonstrations as these brought things round. They touched the right nerve.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT GOLDSBORO'.—We have not previously alluded to the unfortunate affair at Goldsboro' on Saturday last—the shooting of Wm. Robinson, Esq., by Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., as we presume it must become a matter of judicial investigation, and we were fearful lest we might impart incorrect impressions on the subject. As, however, the affair has got into the papers, we feel at liberty to give the circumstances as they have been told to us, without note or comment.—On Saturday evening, near sunset, Mr. Dortch was sitting on the steps of Griswold's Hotel with a double-barrelled gun between his legs. Mr. Robinson passed out of the door of the Hotel and proceeded to cross the street, and had got as far as the track of the Railroad, when Mr. Dortch fired one barrel and immediately the other at him, lodging the contents in his arm, side and back. How, or in what position Mr. Robinson stood or was placed towards Mr. Dortch, when the latter fired, we cannot tell, neither can we ascertain that any words had very recently passed between the parties, at least not at that evening. After receiving the second load, Mr. Robinson fell. He was raised, carried to a physician's office and subsequently home.

The Goldsboro' Tribune, bearing date this morning, says "Mr. Robinson is now confined to his room and suffering intense agony, although none of his wounds are considered as dangerous. It is doubtful, however, whether he will ever recover the perfect use of his left arm, which is now completely paralyzed. His body is severely mangled."

The gun must, of course, have been loaded with shot. It is known to all who know anything about the parties, that Messrs. Robinson and Dortch have been enemies for a length of time, and no doubt their estrangement was increased and their feelings towards each other embittered by events growing out of the recent election for members of the Legislature.—It is a bad business and deeply to be regretted.

We need hardly say, that the excitement in Goldsboro' was very intense for some days, and is yet hardly cooled down.

Sudden Death.

On Wednesday last, James H. Weakley, Esq., of Florence, Ala., arrived here by the Manchester train, accompanied by his wife and niece, and put up at the Carolina Hotel, intending to leave in the morning's train north for some of the Virginia springs. A little before eight o'clock last evening he left his room, and in a few minutes, say twenty or twenty-five, the melancholy intelligence of his death was brought to his family, he having been found where he had fallen and expired, or perhaps expired and then fell. He evidently passed away without a struggle. Disease of the heart is believed to have been the cause of his sudden death. Mr. Weakley, we understand, was 57 years of age, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, but raised in Tennessee.

PLEASANT—Sitting right still—looking straight ahead in the direction of our nose—seven speckle-bellied and striped-backed mosquitoes were, about a minute since, within our sphere of vision, between us and the paper on which we write. They are not nightingales, for they sing in broad day-light as well as at night, and they bite for evermore. As we conclude, we see none, but hear forty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three piping round our ears. One fellow has just lit on the knuckle of our pen-hand, under the supposition that the "devil" will keep us to our work, and so we wont stop writing to fight him. Tap! If he aint dead, suspend me, but all his family are mad. Well, we're mad too. They say that if any lady or gentleman shall will take the trouble, thoroughly and faithfully, to anoint his or her body corporate with tar, that they, the mosquitoes, will not bite them. Cause, why, they can't. As for whether the coating would be more effectual if finished off with a few feathers, is more than we can say. If not useful it might be ornamental.

HEAVY FLOODS IN THE CAPE FEAR.—A letter received by a merchant of this place, bearing date Sept. 1st, says that Haywood, Chatham county, was, at the time of writing, surrounded by water. The bridge over the Deep River at Lockville had been swept away; one arch of the bridge at Haywood broken by drift wood. Great fears were entertained in regard to the corn crop, as the only good corn in that vicinity is on the low grounds, and they are flooded. The river was higher than it had ever been known, and was still rising. We have heard nothing from the works of the Navigation Company.

TERRIBLE.—John Minor Boits, "head-him-or-die" John, has written another letter, in which he says Fillmore is bound to carry Virginia. As the reputed John M. has predicted Democratic defeat in Virginia every year since any man remembers, the Democrats, strangely enough, are less terrified than might be imagined.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—We publish the account given by a correspondent of the N. York Herald, of what he says has been agreed upon as the settlement of the Central American difficulties between this country and Great Britain. Of course we give it for what it is worth. There is something in it. **UNITED STATES FUNDS.**—The amount of U. S. money in the different Depositories on the 26th ult., was \$24,771,278.49. In the depository at Wilmington there was only five hundred dollars.

Congress.

On Friday little or nothing was done in either House. On Saturday in the Senate, Mr. Houston of Texas, made a speech in which he said that he had been raised a Democrat, but was now acting with the "American" party, because he was opposed to the Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, and also because of his dislike to Popery. He proceeded to preach quite a sermon on this last point, which was edifying, since it was as surprising to find old Sam among the godly as Saul among the prophets. Mr. Crittenden's Kansas bill was laid on the table.

A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House had passed a new Army Appropriation Bill, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested. The Senate struck out the Kansas proviso by a vote of 26 to 7. The bill so amended was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1897. He stated that it was the old army bill, having amended to it the naked proviso, that the money appropriated should not be expended in the execution of the enactments of the bodies claiming to be the territorial legislatures of Kansas. The proviso was read as follows:—

Provided, That no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are made by this act shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment heretofore passed by the bodies claiming to be the territorial legislatures of Kansas.

Mr. Campbell called for the previous question, and after some squabbling, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Presently a message was received from the Senate notifying the House that that body had passed the Army Appropriation Bill with an amendment striking out the revolutionary proviso. The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment of the Senate, and said amendment was concurred in by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Caldwell, Campbell of Kentucky, Canine, Clarke, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craig, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Edwards, Elliott, Eversidge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Flood, Foster of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kibler, Letcher, Latham, Leach, Leitch, Lusk, Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McCall, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Pack, Peck, Porter, Powell, Pugh, Putnam, Ransom, Rivers, Rufin, Russell, Sandage, Savage, Seward, Smith of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Snead, Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Talbot, Taylor, Telford, Tilden, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Benson of New York, Benson, Billingsworth, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Bulfinch, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chandler, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Coffey, Conins, Corliss, Cragin, Cumback, Darnell, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durbin, Edwards, Egan, Ennis, Felt, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grover, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of New York, Howard, Hugstun, Kelser, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Kelsey, Magee, Mattoon, McMorris, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Salomon, Scott, Seymour, Simmons, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Wallbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—97.

So the House receded by a majority of four, and the bill passed without the proviso. The bill was sent to the President, signed, its signature announced to both Houses, and at 3 P. M., on Saturday the extra session of 1890 adjourned sine die.

The Washington Union prefaces its editorial announcement of these facts by the following caption:—"The Adjournment of Congress.—The Army Bill passed.—The Constitution Triumphant.—The President vindicated.—The Fall of the Conspirators.—The evil one in the dust." It adds that every announcement thus made is true, and will carry a thrill of joy to the remotest parts of the Union.

Once more the factious have been forced to yield before the firmness of a Constitutional President and an aroused people. A breathing spell is allowed to guard against or prepare for the worst.

56.—The following extract will give our readers an idea of how the Abolitionists of the North are managing things to defeat, if possible, the Democratic party, in the next Presidential election:—"COALITION BETWEEN FILLMORE AND FREMONT.—The Fillmore State convention of Indiana have just united with the Fremont or black-republican party, by nominating the same electoral ticket for the State. If any of our democratic friends have any doubts, let them turn themselves up with the hope of a division among the American and republican parties, upon the State ticket, they would do well to give up that hope as utterly futile."
"The fusion of the parties for the presidency is now complete, which seals the fate of Buchanan democracy in Indiana."

57.—The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure a majority of the popular vote of the State of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for him. Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, because their cause is our cause. Let the energies of the friends of each be directed against Buchanan, and we will have no more slave soil to curse our government.—*New Albany Tribune*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A most painful accident occurred, on Monday morning on the Central Railroad, about 15 miles from this place, by which two lives were lost and four persons were severely injured. The accident was produced by the giving way of a trestle. The heavy rains had washed the dirt from among the rocks, and as the cars advanced, the trestle gave way, and the cars, and the passengers, and the coaches were piled upon top of one another—a perfect mass of ruins. Two others were thrown from the track and went into the embankment about ten feet, and were seriously damaged.

Mr. Holland, Captain of the train, and one negro were killed instantly. The names of the wounded we have not learned. The accident occurred about a mile beyond Boone Hill.—*Goldsboro' Tribune*.

FRESHET.—The rain of yesterday and violent storm of last night has produced one of the severest freshets we have had for many years. The water courses are all overflowed, and we learn that the Cape Fear River rose fifteen feet in about four hours this morning. We fear great destruction to the crops, &c.—*Fay Observer*, 2nd inst.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton was received in this market on Friday last the 28th, from the plantation of Col. Wm. McKay of Robeson county. T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., was the purchaser, at 12 1/2 cents.—*Fay Observer*, 2nd inst.

FLOUR.—A lot of 20 bbls. was brought to this place on Friday last, by Mr. S. H. Christman, from his mills in Stanley and Montgomery counties, all of which passed inspection as "Family." We learn that our Inspector pronounced it equal to the best Northern Flour.—*Fay Observer*, 2nd inst.

RETURN OF A CHARTIST TO ENGLAND.—John Frost, who was banished for life from England, for the part he took in the chartist riot in London, in 1839, having received a pardon, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by